

NEW YORK HERALD

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elsewhere in the country were of no concern to the diggers of coal. Under the Soviet system they saw no chance of exchanging coal for food. Therefore they could perceive in the plight of other Russians and of industries without food no relevant reason for increasing the production of coal in the Donetz basin.

Two thousand years ago on the road to Jericho, as recorded in the parable, the ratio of Good Samaritans to ordinary selfish individuals in a community where an intensified form of modern capitalism prevailed was one in three. The Donetz basin brings the parable up to date, with no visible change for the better in the ratio. To the command that they shall "go and do likewise," even as the Samaritan did, the sufferers under Bolshevism rule respond "Feed me and 'vine, first."

The Railroad Rate Puzzle.

The railway executives are reiterating their demand for a 10 per cent. wage reduction. W. G. LEE, president of the Brotherhood of Trainmen, has said "We expected that." But how is this going to get the public anywhere in the near future? We speak of the public rather than the roads because the wage savings are promised to go into rate reductions. It is puzzling to see what progress is in early prospect for the benefit of the public.

The Railroad Labor Board, on the one hand, announced at the time of the strike order hearings that it could not take up any more wage petitions until its overcrowded docket could be cleared. To dispose of the many cases already on the calendar, the board said, would consume all the time between now and next July. THOMAS DE WITT CUTLER, one of the other hand, speaking for the Association of Railway Executives, of which he is chairman, very properly and distinctly assured the Railroad Labor Board that the carriers would act in this matter only in accordance with the enactments of Congress and the processes of the board. His exact language was:

"We will proceed through the regular channels as pointed out by the transportation act of 1920. We will follow that literally and strictly."

If the workers and the roads should be able to agree among themselves on wage reductions the change could be made in spite of the Railroad Labor Board's docket overload. That would be a regular proceeding, as provided by the transportation act and comprehended in connection with the functioning of the Labor Board control.

But if the board cannot act or will not act before the middle of next summer, what are the chances that the railway unions, only the other day calling a strike to fight any kind of wage cut under whatever authority or proceedings, will agree to a reduction before the dilatory board gets around to it?

Meanwhile the public pays the freight.

Livingstone Found 50 Years Ago.

On November 10, 1871, just fifty years ago, THE NEW YORK HERALD expedition into tropical Africa under command of HENRY M. STANLEY ended its quest by finding DAVID LIVINGSTONE at Ujiji, on the eastern shore of Lake Tanganyika. It had left Bagamoyo, on the African mainland opposite Zanzibar, where the expedition had been fitted out, on March 21 and it had marched hundreds of miles, waded swift and dangerous rivers, ascended and descended steep, pathless hills and mountains, traversed forests, jungles and thorny thickets, crossed salt plains that blistered and burnt the feet and struggled through the intense heat of an equatorial sun. "I was so different at the end," said STANLEY, "that identity was lost; I was terribly emaciated and changed; I was much older in appearance and my hair had become gray."

STANLEY was at Madrid, fresh from the carnage of Valencia, when on October 16, 1869, this telegram was handed to him:

"Come to Paris on important business."

"JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Junr."

Late at night three days afterward he knocked on Mr. BENNETT's door at the hotel where he was staying in Paris. He heard a voice say "Come in." Entering, he found Mr. BENNETT in bed.

"Where do you think LIVINGSTONE is?" Mr. BENNETT asked.

"I really do not know, sir."

"Well, I think he is alive and that he can be found and I am going to send you to find him." Then he said deliberately and thoughtfully, "The old man may be in want; take enough with you to help him should he require it. You will act accordingly to your own plans. But find LIVINGSTONE."

To STANLEY's inquiry if he had considered the expense, Mr. BENNETT replied:

"Draw a thousand pounds now, and when you have gone through that draw another thousand and when that is spent draw another and when you have finished that draw another thousand, and so on, but find LIVINGSTONE."

Dr. LIVINGSTONE had left Zanzibar on his third and last African expedition in March, 1866. His progress had been followed with some degree of certainty for about a year, and after that practically all trace had been lost of his movements. His original force of thirty men, including twelve Sepoys as guards, mostly had deserted him before he was far

on his journey to the interior. The Sepoys especially were worthless, resorting to underhanded methods, even to poisoning his beasts of burden and to circulating evil reports regarding him among his carriers. In order to force his return to the coast.

Most of his supplies had been stolen by thieves, and he had been left in an almost destitute condition. Various reports derogatory to his character in the meantime had been circulated; one of these was of his ill treatment of his men, another of his unfitness as an investigator and missionary and another of his marriage with a native woman and abandonment of civilization. The opinion was very general at the time when THE NEW YORK HERALD expedition was organized by Mr. BENNETT that he had either died from fever or had been murdered by his black retainers.

STANLEY had few clues upon which to work; one was the rumor among natives that a white man with a long gray beard was living on the shores of Lake Tanganyika. Another was that LIVINGSTONE had started out with the intention of exploring the region around Nyassa, Bangweolo and Moero and of investigating the upper Congo and the sources of the Nile. STANLEY believed that if he was still living he was somewhere in this territory. STANLEY set out on his uncertain quest from Bagamoyo with an expedition of 192, "inclusive of all souls" divided into five caravans. The fifth, with which he departed, had twenty-eight pagazis (carriers), twelve soldiers, two white men, one tailor, one cook, one interpreter, one gun bearer, seventeen asses, two horses and one dog.

He was several times forced to deviate from the regular and shorter course by floods and tribal warfare. On the morning of November 10 STANLEY had his first view of Lake Tanganyika, "an immense broad sheet, a burnished blue of silver-lucid canopy of blue above—lofty mountains are its valances, palm forests form its fringes." When he reached the village of Ujiji the multitude was so dense as almost to prevent his march; he pushed the crowd back and walked down a living avenue of people until he came to a semicircle of Arabs in front of which stood the white man with the gray beard. Says Mr. STANLEY:

"I would have run to him, only I was a coward in the presence of such a mob—would have embraced him, only he being an Englishman I did not know how he would receive me; so I did what cowards do and false pride suggested was the best thing—walked deliberately to him, took off my hat and said:

"Dr. LIVINGSTONE, I presume?"

"Yes," said he with a kind smile, lifting his cap slightly.

"I thank God I have been permitted to see you."

"He answered: 'I feel thankful that I am here to welcome you.'"

Thus briefly STANLEY described the most memorable meeting in the annals of exploration and told of the realization of his own high ambition through the successful achievement of one of the most remarkable tasks ever set for an explorer.

The difficulty of transmission of news from the interior of Africa in those days is shown by the fact that although this meeting took place on November 10, 1871, the actual report of it was not published in THE NEW YORK HERALD until May 21, 1872. On the seventh page of the paper of that date under the heading "LIVINGSTONE Found" appeared this cable message from THE NEW YORK HERALD's London bureau with the statement that the resident correspondent at Zanzibar had telegraphed it direct from Aden:

"I have just received the detailed information of the rumor which formerly reached here and which I sent on to you that STANLEY had found LIVINGSTONE and that the two explorers were together at Ujiji."

The rumor to which the correspondent referred was published in THE NEW YORK HERALD May 2, but merely as a rumor. The confirmation was brought by Seyd Ben Majid, a wealthy and powerful Arab chieftain of Ujiji, who left that town January 12 and arrived at Unanyembe February 5, to another Arab chief who carried it on to Zanzibar. From there it was transmitted by regular mail steamer to the telegraph station at Aden.

STANLEY remained with LIVINGSTONE four months, spending much of the time in exploring the region. On one of their trips on Lake Tanganyika they discovered a group of small islands, and says STANLEY:

"As these islands were with difficulty pronounced by us, the Doctor, seeing that they were the only objects we were likely to discover, named them the 'New York Herald Islands,' and in confirmation of the new designation given them shook hands with me upon it. Careful dead reckoning settled them to be in latitude 3 degrees 41 minutes south."

When STANLEY left he turned over to Dr. LIVINGSTONE supplies enough to last him for four years, and upon reaching Zanzibar he sent back fifty armed freemen to act as carriers.

With these new stores LIVINGSTONE continued his explorations until his death, April 27, 1873. He died in the night while kneeling in prayer beside his cot.

No other expedition undertaken by a newspaper had been so brilliantly successful as this expedition of THE NEW YORK HERALD. Time has justified this statement, which in no way

detracts from the work accomplished by THE NEW YORK HERALD in the Indian Mutiny and the Crimea, MacGILL's work for the Daily News in Bulgaria or achievements in news gathering by other American and English journals. The expedition cost thousands of dollars, from which there were no monetary returns; it endured to the end of its purpose through privations and discouragements, it solved one of the mysteries of the Dark Continent, and it gave to the man who had added 1,000,000 square miles to the known regions of the world his just measure of fame.

It recovered for the world the invaluable journals and maps setting forth the results of Dr. LIVINGSTONE's last six years of research and investigation. In the four months STANLEY lived with LIVINGSTONE he learned to know him as no man had before. "Each day's life with him added to my admiration for him," STANLEY wrote. "I never found a fault in him." STANLEY's estimate of his qualities as a Christian gentleman and of the high ideals of his mission swept away forever the evil reports regarding him and silenced his calumniators. So that LIVINGSTONE's death was the beginning rather than the end of his influence. It aroused the explorer to new efforts and the missionary to higher planes of faith and devotion, it put renewed vigor into measures for abolishing the slave trade and into plans for the development of the country and opening it up to civilization and commerce.

The Socialist City Vote.

There is little in the vote cast for FANKESS, Socialist candidate for Mayor, to comfort his partisans. They predicted 200,000 ballots marked for him; he received 83,209 in a total of 1,174,971.

In 1920 the Socialist candidate for Governor got 145,459 votes in New York city. The Socialist candidate for President received 131,119. Women voted in that election, and the Socialists were greatly disappointed in their failure to vote for Socialists.

In the election of 1917, when MORRIS HILLQUIT ran for Mayor against HYLAN and JOHN PURROY MITCHELL, women did not have the ballot, but HILLQUIT received 145,323 votes. Exceptional conditions prevailed in 1917; the country had gone to war; many pacifists and pro-Germans were said to have voted for HILLQUIT; and HILLQUIT, a gifted politician and able speaker, made a rattling good campaign.

That personal politics is not inoperative among Socialists is shown by the fact that the Socialist running for the Court of Appeals got 102,000 votes and the comrade seeking the Presidency of the Board of Aldermen 100,000. The Socialist vote in New York city indicates that the slump in this particular kind of radicalism is countrywide.

Peter Maher's Newest Job.

Of the men who milled in heavyweight matches twenty years ago there was none more likable than PETER MAHER. He was a broth of a boy, black browed and blue eyed, standing more than six feet in his socks; he packed a punch in either hand that was a wonder—when it landed. His brogue and sunny smile endeared him to those of his native land who had preceded him to America and whenever he stepped into the ring he had a host of well wishers.

But PETER's days were those of BOB FITZSIMMONS and TOM SHARKEY, and he wasn't quite good enough to encompass the downfall of either, though he gave the latter a lovely beating on one occasion. PETER faded from the memories of the followers of pugilism and the news that he is to be put to work in New York city's Dock Department is the first information that has been printed about him for a long time.

The stalwart Irishman's entrance into the service of the city will revive memories of great days in the prize ring. PETER MAHER is not old, but he wears the mantle of a gloriouse age.

It would be a graceful act if Mr. CUBAN were to move to make it unanimous.

Although the returns are far from complete, it is now asserted that all the proposed amendments to the Constitution were defeated. Some of the amendments were better; but even deprived of the desirable among them, the State will live.

Because of the strike hundreds of thousands of persons are becoming accustomed to going without milk, and now the garment workers threaten to walk out as winter begins!

The House of David, mentioned in a despatch from Milwaukee telling of the wreck of a cargo schooner used by the members of the sect named, is a community settled near the mouth of the St. Joseph River, at Benton, Michigan. The members ship the products of their farms and shops across Lake Michigan to Milwaukee and Chicago, and are keen and successful traders. The men neither shave nor cut their hair, but neighbors long ago stopped making fun of them; they are belligerent and they have money in the bank.

His Victory.

Law For Strikers.

Three Reasons for Punishing Assaults on Workers.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: What impels me especially to write this appeal for justice is having observed that a number of milk strikers manhandled a driver of a milk wagon almost to the point of death and that they were sentenced in one of our courts to but fifteen days in the workhouse. Now there are three strong reasons for condemning so inadequate a sentence for such a serious offense.

First, it was impossible to foresee how long this strike would last, therefore the malefactors might be free to resume their devilry when released. The addition of "to be confined until the strike ends" to the sentence would have obviated this objection.

Secondly, interfering with a man's liberty to work for decent wages is a far too serious offense to be so slightly treated and especially so when his life is endangered. Several years' confinement at hard labor would seem a proper sentence in a like case and would prove a strong deterrent to its repetition.

Thirdly, unlawful interference with a man's liberty in his lawful pursuit is directly opposed to the Constitution of the United States, and we expose ourselves to ridicule and even contempt by tolerating or lightly considering serious offenses against law and order, as appears with a few good exceptions to be the custom at the present time. R. New York, November 9.

Protection for the Public.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: The milk strike is a more serious offense against the public than the railroad strike would have been. It directly affects hundreds of thousands of little babies who can make no protest, who can only suffer—and possibly die.

It is idle for the general public to expect any consideration at the hands of organized labor when organized labor has its own selfish ends to attain. In such cases it is ruthless, absolutely so.

The sole and only way in which the general public can be protected from these constantly recurring aggressions of organized labor is through the enactment by Congress of a national law, which shall take from organized labor, absolutely and unconditionally, the right to strike on public utilities whereby the normal supply of food, fuel, transportation or other necessities of life is or may be wholly or partially cut off from the general public, so that the strike as a brutal club in the hands of organized labor may be forever abolished.

Those who talk about the "rights and dignity of labor" may not agree with the foregoing, but I venture to assert that if the question were to-day to be put to the people, they would vote for the general public, so that the strike as a brutal club in the hands of organized labor may be forever abolished.

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